



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**Histological characterization of HCV- associated  
nephropathy in Egyptian patients with detection of viral  
particles by PCR in some selected cases**

**Thesis**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Master  
degree in Pathology

By

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الدرجات العلمية

الاهتمام بحقيقة المجتمع على الرسالة المنظمة من

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الباب الأول

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1. 4/1 - سوره نوره و احزاب و انفجار

1. 4/1 - سوره نوره و احزاب و انفجار

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بكلية الشريعة جامعة القاهرة وذلك لمناقشة أطروحة في جلسة علنية في موضوع الرسالة والنتائج

التي توصل اليها، وكذلك الأسس العددية التي قام عليها البحث ،

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## **Abstract**

**Key words:** hepatitis c virus, nephropathy, in situ hybridization, reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction.

**Background:** HCV infection was found to be associated with variable affections in renal tissue. Indirect role of HCV on renal tissue through circulating cryoglobulins was established in several studies. Although viral particles were detected in renal tissue by several methods including ISH and RT-PCR, the direct role of HCV in pathogenesis of nephropathy still unclear.

**Methods:** The present study was performed on 50 patients showing both renal affection and HCV seropositivity. Clinical and laboratory data were collected and analysed, renal biopsies were examined and the variable patterns of renal affection were recorded. Also detecting HCV-RNA particles in renal tissue was done in some selected cases using PCR and ISH techniques.

**Results:** In the present study the mean age of the fifty patients was  $47.7 \pm 8.8$  years and there was male predominance with male:female ratio 2.1:1. The most common clinical presentations were impaired renal functions and nephrotic syndrome. The most common glomerular disease was MPGN with or without cryoglobulinemia, also there was tubulointerstitial affection in the form of tubular atrophy, interstitial inflammation and interstitial fibrosis. There was a direct relation between the degree of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis, also there was a relation between the tubulointerstitial affection and serum creatinine level. Regarding detection of HCV-RNA in the renal tissue, both PCR & ISH were used and gave positive results, however PCR was more accurate as all the selected cases were positive.

**Conclusion:** This study supports the hypothesis that there is strong relation between HCV infection and renal affection and that HCV-RNA particles can be detected in renal tissue by using PCR and ISH.

## **Contents**

• Hepatitis c virus: epidemiology and structure .....	1
• Natural history of HCV.....	20
• HCV associated nephropathy.....	47
• HCV detection in renal tissue.....	70
• Material and methods.....	76
• Results.....	88
• Discussion .....	124
• Summary and Conclusion .....	134
• References .....	135

## LIST OF TABLES

• Table 1: Risk Factors for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection.....	4
• Table 2: Distribution of different HCV genotypes.....	9
• Table 3: Immune-serologic abnormalities in chronic hepatitis C...	15-16
• Table 4: Risk Factors for Developing Chronic HCV Infection.....	21
• Table 5: Extrahepatic manifestations of chronic hepatitis C.....	24-25
• Table 6: Classification of cryoglobulins.....	29
• Table 7: Renal lesions associated with HCV infection.....	48
• Table 8: The expected length of the PCR product.....	81
• Table 9: Age distribution of patients in all studied cases.....	88
• Table 10: Sex distribution of patients in all studied cases.....	89
• Table 11: Clinical presentations of the studied cases	90
• Table 12: Relation between the sex of the patients and clinical presentations.....	91
• Table 13: Histological diagnoses of the studied cases.....	92
• Table 14: Histopathological associations with MPGN cases....	93
• Table 15: Degree of tubular atrophy in studied cases.....	93



• Table 16: Relationship between the degree of tubular atrophy and the clinical presentations.....	95
• Table 17: Relationship between the degree of tubular atrophy and serum creatinine level.....	96
• Table 18: Degree of interstitial inflammation in association with glomerular diseases.....	97
• Table 19: Degree of interstitial fibrosis in all examined cases...	98
• Table 20: Relationship between the degree of tubular atrophy and degree of interstitial fibrosis.....	99
• Table 21: Relationship between the degree of interstitial fibrosis and serum creatinine level.....	100
• Table 22: Relation between Clinical presentations and the Histopathological diagnoses .....	101
• Table 23: Relation between cryoglobulinemia and clinical presentations.....	102
• Table 24: Relation between cryoglobulinemia and type of glomerular diseases.....	103
• Table 25:Relation between histological diagnosis and ISH results.....	115
• Table 26: Relation between clinical presentations and ISH results.....	116
• Table 27:Relation between histological diagnoses and results of both ISH and RT-PCR.....	117

## LIST OF FIGURES

• Figure 1: Sources of infection.....	5
• Figure 2: HCV model structure and genome..	8
• Figure 3: Geographic distribution of Hepatitis C viral species.....	9
• Figure 4: The life cycle of the hepatitis C virus.....	13
• Figure 5: B Cell Activation Following Encounter with an HCV Particle.....	18
• Figure 6: Spectrum of immunologic perturbations and diseases after persistent hepatitis C virus infection.....	19
• Figure 7: Natural History of HCV Infection.....	23
• Figure 8: Extrahepatic syndromes complicate hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection..	28
• Figure 9: Different levels of whitish cryoprecipitates after keeping Wintrobe's tubes at 4 C for 48 h.....	33
• Figure 10: Proposed model of the cryoprecipitating immune complex in HCV-related cryoglobulinaemia.....	34
• Figure 11: Proposed mechanism of HCV-related lymphoma.....	39
• Figure 12: Electron microscopy of a glomerular capillary containing an amorphous cryoglobulin thrombus.....	51
• Figure 13: Electron photomicrograph showing subepithelial humplike immune deposits.....	51
• Figure 14: Cryoglobulinaemic membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis; Immunofluorescence.....	52

• Figure 15:Immunofluorescence for C3.....	52
• Figure 16: Electron microscopy of cryoglobulinaemic membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis.....	60
• Figure 17: Overlapping paradigms for amplification of injury in HCV-associated MPGN.....	61
• Figure 18 : Diagram showing PCR technique.....	72
• Figure 19 : Pie chart illustrating the proportion of male and female patients.....	89
• Figure 20: Degree of tubular atrophy in studied cases	94
• Figure 21: Degrees of interstitial inflammation in association with glomerular diseases.....	97
• Figure 22: Case of Membranous nephropathy; showing basement membrane thickening ( H&E x 400).....	104
• Figure 23: Case of Membranous nephropathy; showing basement membrane thickening ( PAS x 400).....	104
• Figure 24: Case of Cryoglobulinaemic MPGN (PAS x 400)..	105
• Figure 25: Another case of Cryoglobulinaemic MPGN (Masson x 400).....	106
• Figure 26: Another case of Cryoglobulinaemic MPGN (H&E x 400).....	106
• Figure 27: A case of MPGN showing accentuated lobular architecture (Masson x 400).....	107
• Figure 28: Case of MPGN showinn Large circumferential cellular crescent compressing the tuft (Masson x 400)....	108
• Figure 29: Another case of MPGN showing formation of an epithelial crescent partially compressing the tuft ( H&E x 400).....	108



• Figure 30: Case of FSGS showing early sclerotic tip lesion ( arrow) ( H&E x 400).....	109
• Figure 31: case of acute interstitial nephritis showing multiple scattered polymorphs ( green & black arrow) (H&E x 400).....	110
• Figure 32: the same case with higher magnifecation (H&E x 1000).....	110
• Figure 33: Case of chronic interstitial nephritis showing tubular atrophy with the tubules filled with casts ( H&E x 400).....	111
• Figure 34: Case of MPGN showing chronic interstitial inflammation showing thickning of blood vessele wall (Masson x 400 ).....	112
• Figure 35 : A case of MPGN showing interstitial fibrosis. (Masson x 400 ).....	113
• Figure 36: Negative ISH control case ( renal biopsy showing no hybridization signals in the perinuclear space ).	118
• Figure 37 : Positive control case ( liver biopsy with chronic active hepatitis showing positive intracytoplasmic hybridization signals in hepatocytes [ bald arrows] ) x 400	119
• Figure 38: Renal biopsy showing positive hypridization signals for HCV RNA particles ( perinuclear purpulish blue precipitate) ISH x 400.....	120
• Figure 39: Renal biopsy showing positive hypridization signals for HCV RNA particles ( perinuclear purpulish blue precipitate) x 1000.....	121
• figure 40 : A negative case showing no hybridization signals( ISH x 400).....	122
• Figure 41: Agarose gel electrophoresis (1.5%) stained with ethidium bromide showing the positive gene expression of RT-PCR of HCV at 187 bp.....	123